

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24 1735.

N^o 153.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,



Story I lately met with, in an ingenious Countryman of our own (which has an excellent Moral in it, and, at this Time, a very proper and natural Application) has confirmed me in an Opinion, that the Clamours and Discontents, rais'd by the pretended Patriots of every Age and Nation, have been oftener inspired by Ambition, Disappointment, Envy, or a Lust of Power, than any Evils they dread, or any real Grievances they labour'd under. A Spirit for Liberty, a Zeal for their Country, an Abhorrence of Slavery, and a Contention for the publick Good, have been always the popular Pretences of wicked and designing Men, to impose on the Credulity of the Weak and Unwary, when the former are carrying on an Opposition to a Government they hate, or a Ministry they have resolv'd to sacrifice. With these fair and plausible Appearances of publick Spirit and publick Virtues, have the worst of Men been often enabled to supplant the best; and with more Security and less Suspicion, effected the most ruinous and execrable Purposes against that State they pretended to rescue from Ruin. By these Arts and Stratagems have the Turbulent and Ambitious in all Ages, carried on their impious Attempts, and often subverted the best regulated Governments in the World: They have assum'd an Air of Religion to advance the Interest of Impiety; they have urg'd the Obligations of Duty, to promote Riots and Insurrections; and a Passion for Liberty to introduce Confusion and the vilest Slavery; and what is most amazing, have arrogated to themselves, for these manifold Iniquities, the Names of Patriots, while they were acting the Parts of Traytors and Incendiaries; nay, have had Assurance enough to hope for the Applause of their Country, for projecting those very Schemes which were artfully contriv'd for its Destruction.

CATLINE, while he was actually engag'd in a most dangerous Conspiracy, and declared an Enemy to the State, by the Senate, and the best and wisest of the Roman People, yet was so profound a Craftsman, that by his artful Address, his plausible Behaviour, and solemn Professions of Love for his injur'd Country, had secur'd no inconsiderable Party in Rome, who voted him a Patriot and a Friend to his Country, that very Moment, when he had form'd a desperate Attempt, and rais'd an unnatural Rebellion to destroy it: The Weak, the Ambitious, the Profligate and the Disappointed, were all his Admirers. Out of this abandon'd Coalition, he assum'd a sufficient Power, to disturb and terrify the State, under a Pretence of restoring its Freedom and reforming its Abuses; and it was chiefly owing to the Wisdom, Virtue and Courage of one excellent Man (who all the Wise and Virtuous were his declared Enemies) that his real Designs were soon seen into, and an early Discovery made of his treasonable Practices, and that Conspiracy in time suppress'd, which might else have prov'd so dangerous to the Peace of his Country, and the Liberties of the whole Empire: And 'tis much to be wish'd, that the English History in Times to come, may never furnish us with a Society of Patriots, who will attempt the same iniquitous Designs, by the Assistance of the same Popularity, and under a Mask of the same publick Virtues, courting the Applauses of the People for that Conduct, and those very Actions, which in any other Nation would have sentenced them to exile, or to Death.

But the Story I hinted at before, was to this Purpose: — There liv'd in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, an eminent State-Reformer, who in that blunt, unpolish'd Age, was called an Incendiary; but in the refined Language of our Times, would probably have been call'd a Patriot. Tho' that Discerning Princess had great Share of Wisdom herself, and was guided in her Councils by as able and upright Statesmen as any Europe, by whose prudent Maxims she became as much dreaded Abroad, as she was beloved at Home; yet this very sagacious Gentleman could observe nothing of the Conduct of the Queen, or Policy of her Mini-

sters, but what deserved Censure and Amendment: their wisest Schemes were full of Blunders and Absurdities; tho' they preserv'd her Friends, and defeated her Enemies, and secur'd the Nation in a Possession of the longest Peace, the greatest Power, and most ample Credit it ever enjoy'd: Nor was this all, — there was not a Ship stranded, nor a House burnt, nor a Tree blown down in great Britain, but was ascribed to the Weakness of her Secretary, or the Iniquity of her High Treasurer, who was shrewdly suspected to have a Hand in several bad Harvests, which happened about that Time, and particularly in a Flood that drowned Part of *Lincolshire*; nay, a civil War which broke out in *Siam*, on the Election of a new King, which happen'd to prejudice some of our *Indian* Settlements, was owing to a manifest Weakness or Neglect in the *British* Councils. To inspire the People with a Spirit of Opposition to the Government, he endeavour'd to convince them by weekly Essays, that in all our Treaties with foreign Princes, the Queen had entrusted Persons in her most solemn Negotiations, who had neither Wisdom enough to discern, nor Integrity sufficient to pursue the real Interest of their Country, which they always sacrific'd to their Ignorance or their Avarice; and they were particularly charg'd with want of Policy, for assisting the *Hollanders*, a new dangerous Maritime Power, against King *Philip*; and making *Spain* their Enemy, by seizing her Dominions Abroad, and sinking her Fleets at Home, without first obtaining the *Pope's* Consent, and asking Leave of the *College of Cardinals*.

Nor had those Statesmen committed greater Errors abroad than Enormities at home; which convinc'd the World, that their Honour was just of a piece with their Capacities, and that their Heads were not so weak but their Hearts were still as wicked: For, in those several ruinous Laws, which, by a corrupt Influence and Authority, they had procur'd to be enact'd, they had always in View their own particular Interests, more than the Nation's Welfare, or the Sovereign's Glory: That they made use of those Treasures to enslave the People, which the Law had granted to support their Freedom, and were such very bad Contrivers, that they could find out no Way to pay the Nation's Debts without Money or Taxes, nor to discourage Rebellion but by raising Men to suppress the Rebels. To add further to their Guilt and Baseness, these Gentlemen had complimented the Queen with too large a Share of Power, and suffer'd her to make Choice of her own Generals, whose Valour and Fidelity she had long experienced, without the Consent of her Parliament; nay, to remove Persons from her Councils and Armies, convicted of Practices as inconsistent with their own Duty as their Sovereign's Safety, her Interest, or her Honour: In short, the Crown was invest'd with such an unbounded Prerogative, as seem'd dangerous to the Rights of the Subject, and the Claims of a free People, that, if not timely restrained by some salutary Statutes, this great Discerner of Events forefaw, must soon end in a total Extinction of their Liberty and Happiness.

BESIDES these melancholy Grievances, he had observed others of a different Nature, which gave him equal Pain and Uneasiness. The Safety of a Nation, as he very rightly judg'd, in a great Measure, depended on the Wisdom and Integrity of those who presid'd in, and conducted the Queen's Councils; but he had observ'd with equal Sorrow and Indignation, that Interest and Corruption had the greatest Share in recommending Persons to the Royal Favour, and that few of them were possess'd, in any Degree, of those Talents and Accomplishments, which only should be regarded by a wise Prince in the Choice of his Ministry; a Maxim, in his present Opinion, so entirely neglected by the Queen, that either, thro' the Weakness of her Head, or the Depravity of her Heart, she had advanced none but the worst and most unworthy of her Subjects to any Post of Advantage or Honour, in Prejudice of the rest; that is, of himself and his chief Favourites.

THIS Politician, or, if you please, this Craftsman, happen'd to be acquainted with one of the Queen's first Ministers, a Person of great Humour and Penetration, who perfectly knew the real Motives of his Friends Resentments and Opposition to the Court; and as he was one Day very profuse in his Eloquence on the Decay of Trade, the Decline of Credit (one of which was then

at the greatest Height, and the other in the most flourishing Condition) and expatiating with the same Fluency on the Number of Taxes, the Terrors of a standing Army (tho' the *Irish* were then in an actual Rebellion, and vast Preparations making in *Spain* and *Flanders* to invade *England*) the Minister taking him by the Hand, My dear Friend, says he, I am entirely convinced of your great Care and Concern for the Welfare of your Country, and how much you have at Heart the Honour of your Sovereign, and the Interest of the Nation. The Evils you complain of are too many, and too notorious to be denied, and call aloud for Redress and Reformation; but then you are to consider, that so many Grievances you complain of, and have too just a Cause to lament, are not to be removed, by the wisest Methods, of a sudden; that it requires a great deal of Time, as well as Judgment, to new model a corrupted Court, to displace an established Ministry, and to eradicate out of their Minds those destructive Maxims of Government, to whose Influence we owe, in a great Measure, all our present Happiness. But to convince you, continues he, how willing we are to have all publick Complaint enquired into, and effectually redress'd, there is an Expedient just now thought on, which will, I believe, fully effect this glorious Design, and meet, I hope, with your ready Approbation and Concurrence.

THE Patriot, impatient to know the Nature of this wonderful Expedient, the Minister told him, That there was now vacant in the Government, a Post of 2000 l. a Year, which the Queen had resolv'd to put him in Possession of before the End of the Week; a Scheme which, in his Opinion, could not fail of Success, and must, in a short time, make the Sovereign glorious, the Ministry upright, and the Subject happy. The Gentleman pausing a while on the Nature of this State Medicine, replied with an Air of Seriousness, That he had always a great Opinion of the Queen's Wisdom; but that the wisest Princes had often been misled. — And perhaps he had credited, too rashly, some Reports he had met with of her Weakness, the Truth of which he had always suspected. — However, he very much approved of her Majesty's present Resolution, and was satisfi'd that she had taken the most rational Method to retrieve her Honour, to reform her Court, and save her Country from Ruin. And my History adds, that, during the Remainder of that Princess's long Reign, no Nation in Europe was governed by better Laws or wiser Councils, or had a more able or more upright Ministry to support her Interest or her Glory; tho' they were the very same Persons, who acted upon the same Principles, and pursued the very same Measures, after this Patriot's Promotion, as they had done before, when he branded their Conduct with the vilest and blackest Reproaches.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, &c.

T. N.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arriv'd the other Mail due from Holland.

They write from Poland, that a Detachment of Russians has forc'd the Intrenchments of the Kurbits, seiz'd their Cannon, killed and taken Prisoners above 200 of their Men, and that General Steinficht, who commands them, had much ado to escape with 400 Horse.

Letters from Vienna say, that M. Schmerling, Counsellor of the Regency, is set out for Paris, with the Character of Resident; that M. de l'Etang continues his Conferences with the Emperor's Ministers, and has paid a Visit to Bruyninx, the Dutch Minister; that the Count de Staremberg, High Steward to the Archduchess, eldest Daughter to their Imperial Majesties, is gone to Luneville, to execute a Commission with the Dutchess Dowager of Lorain, previous to the Duke's Marriage with the said Archduchess; and they report, that the Empress Dowager Amelia has resolv'd to retire, for her Life, into the Convent she has founded, to turn off her Court, and to reserve only a Part of her Dowry for her Maintenance. They have a Report at Vienna, that the Princess of Nassau Siegen is deliver'd of a Princess, which, if true, the Dispute about the Succession of that Principality, is intirely at an End.

Advices

Advices from Dantzick say, that Count Potocky, General of the Crown Army, who was heretofore so zealous for King Stanislaus, seems now very much in the Interest of King Augustus; and that all the Huntsmen and Rovers who had committed great Disorders in the Republick, have resolved to submit to King Augustus, out of the particular Esteem they have for the said Count. — Mean time King Augustus's Amnesty is arrived from Warlaw at Koningsberg, in favour of all the Polish and Lithuanian Nobility and Gentry, who are Adherents to Stanislaus, which Count Tarlo having summoned a Meeting of all that were in that Town on the 12th Instant, caused to be read to them. It imports in Substance, 'That by virtue of the Peace concluded, no Prejudice shall be done to the Poles who have followed the Party of King Stanislaus, and that on the contrary, they shall be left in Possession of their Dignities and Honours; that their Estates, even tho' they are transferred into other Hands, shall be restored to them; and that at a proper Opportunity they shall be indemnify'd for any Prejudice they have sustain'd.' Copies of the said Amnesty have also been sent to the Polish and Lithuanian Gentlemen on the Frontiers of Prussia, who are all to sign it before it be returned to Vienna.

Letters from Italy say, that the Marshal de Noailles is arrived at Modena, to give Orders for the Restoration of the Duke its Sovereign to his Estate, which was sequestered. As to the Affairs of Corsica, one of the Chiefs of the Malecontents has sent a Person of Confidence to Genoa, with an Offer of Submission, to the two Commissioners of the Republick, upon certain Conditions, which, 'tis said, the Senate has promised to grant him; and 'tis reported, that another of the Ringleaders is likewise disposed to abandon the Rebels, because he was denied an Employment, which, he pretended, was his Due. — As soon as the Remainder of the Spanish Troops, which are in Garison at Parma and Placentia, have evacuated those Places, which they are preparing to do, they are to be re-placed by French Troops, which are to keep Possession of those Dutchies, till it be determined to whom they are to be resigned. At the same time the Pope's Secretary of State has sent Expresses to Vienna, France, and Spain, to notify to those Courts, that his Holiness has resolved to send Plenipotentiaries to the future Congress, to take Care of his Interest with Regard to the said Dutchies, of which he pretends to the sole Right of granting the Investiture. — By the Regulation which is made for the Subsistence of the Imperial Troops, which are quartered in the Territories of Venice and Ferrara, every Trooper and Foot Soldier is to be allowed daily two Pounds of the second Sort of Bread, half a Pound of Meat, and a Quart of Wine, besides Fire and Candle. The Officers are billeted in the best private Houses, where they are to be allowed, not only good Lodging and Provisions, but Fire, Candle and Pocket Money; from all which the Republick of Venice has resolved to demand an Indemnification from the Imperial Court.

The Count de Kevenhuller, the Imperial General, upon the Receipt of a Courier from Vienna, wrote a Letter to the Marshal de Noailles, acquainting him, 'That the Emperor consented to the Regulation for including the Spaniards in the Suspension of Arms; but that he was not willing that it should take Place for them any longer than the Month of January, in hopes, that, by that Time, he shall know whether the Court of Spain be determined for a Peace.' The Marshal de Noailles has given Notice of this Resolution to the Duke de Montemar. — The Pretender's eldest Son has had a Fall from his Horse, by which he received a slight Contusion in one of his Legs.

Last Saturday died at Kingston in Surry, in an advanced Age, Henry Clavering, Esq; who had been many Years in the Commission of the Peace for the said County, a Gentleman remarkable for his extensive Charity and Benevolence to the Poor, and lamented by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance.

The Hon. Captain William Herbert, Brother to the Earl of Pembroke, who has been very dangerously ill for some time, is now in a fair Way of Recovery.

The Earl of Euston, eldest Son of the Duke of Grafton, is arrived at Paris, on his Return home from his Travels in foreign Parts.

To-Morrow Se'night is appointed for the Alderman, Common Councilmen, and several of the Inhabitants of the Ward of Farringdon without, to appear in the Inner Temple Hall, before the three Prothonotaries of the Court of Common Pleas, in order to receive their Opinions upon the Project for Enlargement of the Fleet.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Philip Lucas, Esq; to be Captain of a Company in the Regiment of Foot commanded by Lieutenant-General Sutton.

Yesterday died Mr. Henry Forman, an Eminent and Wealthy Haberdasher in Friday-street.

Last Monday Thomas Abney, Esq; was introduced to his Majesty at St. James's, by the Right Hon. the Lord Harrington, and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand, on his being appointed Judge of the Marshalsea Court, in the room of Sir John Darnell, Kt. deceased; and the same Day his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon him.

Yesterday Morning Richard Page of Harrow on the Hill, Esq; was married to Miss Anne Herne, Sister of Francis Herne, of Ameringham Hall in Norfolk, Esq; a beautiful young Lady, with a Fortune of 12,000 l.

Last Monday Morning about 8 o'Clock, the Blandford Coach going from London, was robbed by a single Highwayman, by the Tripe House on Smallbury Green: There was but one Passenger in the Coach, from whom he took 12s. 6d. and made off.

The Oratory Subjects To-morrow Morning will be Dr. Butler's Notion of Christmas-day, and whether our Lord's Nativity and Body were govern'd by the Stars; with Reflections, Critical and Moral on the Nativity. In the Evening, Discoveries of Christ, Records of Bethlehem, the Descent of the Blessed Virgin, Remarks on the White-Thorn said to blossom at Christmas, &c. and a publick Disputation, 'Whether Matter can think,' argu'd by Philosophy: Any Gentleman free to offer his Sentiments, a Subject or Question, in order: Disputation being a Gospel Ordinance.

BANKRUPTS.

John Longham, of St. James's Market, in the County of Middlesex, Cheesemonger.

Edward Pool, of Fore-street, London, Cooper and Chapman.

Thomas Serjeant Hervey, late of Garthen, in the County of Denbigh, Chapman.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 145 3-4ths. India 169 for the Opening. South Sea 93 3-4ths. Old Annuity 109 3-8ths. New ditto 110 1-4th to 3-8ths for the Opening. Three per Cent. 99 3-4ths for the Opening. Emperor's Loan 109 1-half. Royal Assurance 102. London Assurance 13 to 1-8th. York Buildings 2. African 15. India Bonds 51. 10 s. to 11 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 31. 13 s. Prem. South Sea Bonds 41. 10 s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 51. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 3 1-half to 4 Prem. English Copper 21. 1 s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 3 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 110.

This Day is Published,
(Price stitch'd 1 s. bound 1 s. 3 d.)

A Brieft Account of the dreadful Fire at Blandford-forum in the County of Dorset, which happened June 4, 1731. Together with a Sermon preached at Blandford June 4, 1735, being the Day set apart by the Protestant Dissenters there for Prayer and Humiliation, under the Remembrance of that sad Providence. To which is added, A serious Address to the Inhabitants of that Town.

By MALACHI BLAKE.

This Treatise is not only calculated for the Inhabitants of Blandford, but proper for other Families also. To which is prefixed a Plan of the Town.

London: Printed for the Author, and sold for R. Ford in the Poultry; and A. Tozer, Bookseller in Exon.

This Day is Published,
(Price Two Shillings)

A True Scripture Account of the Nature and Benefits of the HOLY EUCHARIST, in Answer to a Book, intitled, A Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

By THO. BRETT, L.L.D.

Siquis non partium, sed veritatis Christianae et Catholicae, studio ducatur, ne nimium privatis interpretationibus, sed Ecclesiae sed Patrum Auctoritati seipsum addicat, eorumque interpretationibus adhaereat immotus.

Wotton Prefat. Epist. S. Clement. p. 2. Printed for J. Roberts, near the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane.

This Day is Published,
(With the Addition of a THIRD VOLUME)
The Sixth Edition corrected of,

THE INDEPENDENT WHIG: Or, a Defence of Primitive Christianity, and of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, against the Exorbitant Claims and Encroachments of Fanatical and Disaffected Clergymen.

Printed for J. PEELE, and sold by J. OSBORN at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-Row.

N.B. The Third Volume may be had separately, to complete the Sets of those who are possessed of the Two former Volumes.

This Day is Published,
(In a neat Pocket Volume)
The FIFTH EDITION,

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of SODOR and MAN's

PRINCIPLES and DUTIES of

CHRISTIANITY: Being a further Instruction for such as have learned the Church Catechism. Together with short and plain Directions and Prayers for particular Persons, Families, the Lord's Day, the Lord's Supper, the Time of Sicknes, &c.

N.B. To this Edition is prefix'd, The True CHRISTIAN Method of educating the CHILDREN both of the Rich and Poor.

Where also may be had, by the same AUTHOR, The SECOND EDITION, considerably improv'd, of INSTRUCTIONS for the True Understanding of the BLESSED SACRAMENT of the LORD'S SUPPER, with the necessary Preparation required. For the Benefit of YOUNG COMMUNICANTS, and of such as have not well considered this HOLY ORDINANCE.

To which is annexed, The Office of the HOLY COMMUNION; with power Helps and Directions for joining in every Part thereof with Understanding and Benefit.

Printed for C. RIVINGTON, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard.

A few of each are printed on Superfine Paper. An Allowance will be made to those worthy disposed Persons who distribute Books of this Kind for the Publick Good.

In a few Days will be Published,

A VINDICATION of the TEST ACT: Or, The Rights of Protestant Dissenters to be admitted into all Civil Offices, fully and impartially considered.

By a Member of the House of Commons. Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

This Day is Published,

Beautifully printed in Quarto,
(Dedicated to his Majesty)

With the Author's Head finely engraved by Vertue.

Price neatly bound, gilt and letter'd 13 s. few'd 10 s. 6d.

Letters, Memoirs, Parliamentary Affairs, State Papers, &c. With some curious Pieces in Law and Philosophy. Published from the Originals of the Lord Chancellor BACON.

By ROBERT STEPHENS, Esq;
Late Historiographer Royal.

With an Account of the Life of Lord BACON. Printed for Olive Payne, at Horace's Head in Round-Oak, opposite York Buildings in the Strand; and sold by John Brindley, at the King's Arms in New Bond-street.

N.B. The above is not in the Four Volumes in Folio. Likewise there are not above a hundred Copies to be disposed of, there being but a small Number printed, Mr. Stephens sending them as Presents to his Friends.

The famous Specifick Injection or Lotion,

Which in nineteen Years private Practice, hath cured 820 Gonorrhoeas or Claps, (without taking any Medicine by the Mouth) and since September was Twenty-month 510 in the publick Way; and will prevent any Fox or Clap, as Thousands have experienced. Those that use this Medicine, always know where to find the Author.

It entirely destroys and carries off all Venereal Infection, because it reaches the Cause immediately, which no Medicines taken by the Mouth can do, and therefore prevents all the doleful Attendants of impure Balances. Sublata Causa tollitur Affectus.

N.B. Reason and Experience first recommended it to the Publick; the great Satisfaction it gives, and the great Demand for it, convinces me more and more of its entire Use. It also cures the Whites, and other Weaknesses incident to the Fair Sex.

It is sold only by Mr. John King, at his Picture-Shop in the Poultry, near Stocks-market, by Mr. Thomas Reed, Printer, in Dogwell Court in White Fryars, Fleet-street; London; by William Evans, Bookseller in Bristol; and by Thomas Price, Bookseller, in Gloucester; at 7 s. 6 d. a Bottle, which is wrapp'd and sealed up with Directions for proper Instrument a Shilling.) Ask for a Bottle of With.

It is to be observed, (For the Satisfaction of all Persons, who are fearful and doubtful of using any Publick Medicines)

That there never was, nor will be, a good and beneficial Medicine published to the World, without finding Enemies, whose Interest it is, not only to decry and vilify, but also to counterfeit it; and the better the Medicine, the greater the Opposition: Therefore all doubtful People should have recourse to Experience, the infallible Attester of Truth, without Prejudice or Partiality. Let them enquire of the Success of the Medicine, either where it is sold, but rather of those who have used it; and if they are informed the Effect answers the Intentions, let them freely use it, without regarding what Malice, Interest, or Prejudice may suggest against it. Several People envying the Success of my Medicine, have trump'd up several Counterfeits, particularly the Original who, with a deal of pompous Scurrility, imposes upon ignorant People; but Qui vult decipi decipiat. If People will not hear the Serpents Hiss, let them be stung into Experience and future Caution.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.